

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 14, 1848.

If we believed it worth while, we should feel somewhat inclined to offer our readers some apology for the meager editorial matter in our paper to-day; but we believe we are doing the public about as much good service by publishing copious extracts of the European news, brought over by the steamer Washington, as we should were we to present them with columns of our own views on matters and things in general. Another reason may also be given for the course we have seen proper to adopt to-day; it is, that our Editor is "off," attending the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh.

THE CONVENTION.—It will be impossible for us to hear the action of the Democratic Convention before we go to press. The Convention met in Raleigh on Wednesday last. In our next we shall probably be able to give the proceedings in full. Who will be nominated, we have not the most remote idea.

THE TOWN SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ROAD.—We publish to-day the result of the labors of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to take the sense of the citizens of the town of Wilmington relative to a subscription on the part of said town to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. A very large majority has signed the list in favor of the Town subscription. The report will be found in another column.

CHANGE.—The Northern Mail now arrives here about 10 o'clock, A. M. The Charleston Steamer leaves at 12 M.

MR. WE are indebted to Hon. W. COLLINS, member of Congress, for a valuable document.

LIEUT. STATION.—We see by the last "Tarboro Press," that Lieut. Station, of the North Carolina Volunteers, has resigned his commission and returned "home to attend to his private interests."

MR. WE have been requested to announce that the Ladies' Benevolent Society will hold its annual meeting in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock. The members of the Society and others disposed to aid in its charitable purposes, are invited to attend.

MR. GENERAL SAM. HOUSTON, of Texas, is in Raleigh.

THE STEAMER GOV. GRAHAM.—This boat, heretofore stationed on Tar River, has been taken off said river and placed upon the Cape Fear. She arrived here on Thursday afternoon last, to run between this place and Fayetteville. There are seven boats now running between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and we hear that they are all doing a fair business. Merchants in the interior of this State have, in several instances this Spring, shipped their goods from the North by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, in preference to having them transported over the Raleigh & Gaston Road. We understand, also, that the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear are now fully prepared to transport freight between this place and Fayetteville at all stages of the river. Their boats have been built of so light a draught as to prevent the possibility of a failure, unless, perhaps, in very extraordinary cases, such as have scarcely ever been known to occur.

FROM THE N. C. REGIMENT.—The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer says that he has been "shown a letter from an officer in our Regiment at Saltillo, dated 12th March, which states that the Court of Inquiry on the subject of the dismissal of Lieut. Singletary and Pender, had concluded its labors. The result is not stated, as we presume it is not to be divulged until submitted to the President. The writer states that Col. Paine had gone to Monterey, and it was understood would proceed thence to the United States, and probably resign his commission. . . . Col. Ham-tranck of the Virginia Regiment, has succeeded Col. Paine as Governor of Saltillo; and it was supposed that our Regiment would be ordered out to the camp, and the Virginia Regiment take its place in Saltillo, a change which the writer thinks will be advantageous to our Regiment."

OUR CONGRESS AND FRANCE.—We learn from the Union of the 7th, that the resolutions unanimously passed by the Senate on Thursday, declaring sympathy with France in the establishment of a republic, were sent off on that morning, by express, from the State Department, by New York, to go out in the new steamer U. States, which was to leave N. Y. on the 8th. "We cannot doubt that the same patriotic and liberal sentiments will be promptly expressed by the House of Representatives, so as to be transmitted to the national assembly of France by the next steamer."

P. S.—It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings, that the Senate resolutions alluded to above, passed the House on Monday last, by a vote of 172 yeas, to 2 nays, 63-Craston and Root.

DISASTER.—On Saturday last, the steamer Gov. Dudley, on her passage from this place to Charleston by the U. S. Mail, in rounding to at Smithville, encountered the full force of a sudden and heavy squall, which caused the steamer to careen so far over as to throw her starboard wheel entirely out of water, and render her unmanageable; in consequence of which she came in contact with several vessels lying at anchor. The Dudley was materially damaged, and unable to proceed on her voyage. She is now being repaired, and will soon take her place in the mail line.

The passengers on board the Dudley at the time of the disaster, held a meeting on the occasion, and passed resolutions highly creditable to Capt. Wade, the commander, "for his superior skill and intrepidity, as displayed during a period of great danger."

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT adjourned on Saturday last. We learn from the Raleigh papers that the trial of the State vs. the Bonds-men and Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, was postponed to next term, in consequence of the absence of a number of parties concerned.

FRIENDLY TO THE KING.—The National Intelligence says that M. Pageot, the late French Minister at Washington, received a despatch from M. Lamartine, continuing him in office, but he declined the trust, giving for reason his attachment to the fallen dynasty, and his determination not to hold office under its successor.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Washington, which vessel arrived at New-York on Friday last, brings dates down to the 21st ult., the day of her sailing from Southampton. The news is only nine days later than that received by the California. We have made copious extracts from our Northern exchanges. A fire has been kindled throughout all Europe that will not be speedily extinguished. As soon as the first blow to freedom was struck in France, it was re-echoed in many other kingdoms, and the blaze is yet spreading. Ireland excites deep interest, and may give England some trouble. A monster meeting has been called in Dublin. The call was signed by 3,000 persons, whose names are subscribed to the requisition. Military preparations were being made by England to subdue any outbreak that might happen in Ireland. Thus it will be seen from the news in this day's paper, that the whole of Europe is in commotion. We do hope France will stand firm, and attend solely to her own affairs. She set the ball in motion. With her rests the fate of the old world, so far as the establishment of a Republican form of government is concerned. At least her course will, in all probability, be imitated by others. It has been so thus far. May she set a noble example to her sister States, is the prayer of every true-hearted American. The Provisional Government has issued an address to the people of France. It is a noble production. If the advice given should be carried out by the people, all must end well. But we on this side of the water have our fears; and this state of feeling only causes us to be the more anxious to hear the final result.

The London Times congratulates England upon escaping "the shock under which all Europe now reels," and it professes to assign the reasons for this immunity. It offers the following speculations upon the subject: "The State is wise, and good, and great in the eyes of humble men. They fear it, they worship it, they love it. What childlike confidence does the honest laborer repose in 'the gentleman' who rules the destinies of his little sphere! The British laborer is taught from his childhood to look up for counsel and aid. For our part, we have continually urged that it is the duty of the State to fulfill such expectations. We have rejected and denounced the system of leaving things to take their course, and the poor man to shift for himself, as utterly incompatible to our social state. Amid such obloquy, we have impressed upon the duty of supplying work to the willing and relief to the destitute; of protecting the more helpless sex or age; of enacting by law the dictates of humanity and common sense; of adapting legislation to the facts of the case; of laying the chief pressure of our fiscal burthen upon those who are most able to bear them; of helping industry by timely exemptions. We cannot better denote the spirit of our advice than by referring to the chief stigma we have laid to endure. Not a month has passed for many a long year without a repetition of the charge that we were falling into the errors of communism. The smallest interference with wages, time, circumstances of employment, was complained to the frantic demands of a rustic demagogue. That was our offence. We aimed too much at a domestic, paternal, protecting legislation. . . . Now, we do not hesitate to say that much of our present peace and security arises from the extent to which the nation has complied with these principles, imperfect and partial as that compliance has confessedly been. The population of these islands knows, and confesses with more or less readiness, that it is under a kind and thoughtful government, anxious to assist the weak and to relieve the poor. Every child of poverty knows that there are laws and institutions of charity, that compliance has confessedly been. The State becomes a society for the common good, giving to all its members a ratable share in the common benefit and stock, providing for the sick and aged from the funds of health and strength, and securing the weak from excessive competition. The British Empire is a great family. We have often observed it in that character, and often our best that it should act up to the responsibilities implied. . . . Hence it is that we alone stand when every realm is shaken, and revolution, like the beacon fire, glances from throne to throne. In one month the whole of Central Europe has not only quailed, but succumbed. Why need we count upon Austria? Austria has capitulated! That speaks for the rest. Austria, with her untold army, with her hundred and fifty thousand men to spare for Italy, with her gigantic ally, with her undisputed ascendancy, with her Metternich, has submitted to the common fate. Surely the fallen despots will say, 'Art thou also become weak as we?' Austria, like us, has done her best. There is scarcely aught left for revolution. . . . But its course is from the west. What next? If Vienna has its Hungary, its Poland, its Venice, and Milan, has not St. Petersburg also its Moscow, its rebellious Poles, its Teutonic tributaries, its Siberian tribes, its Cossack frontiers? Nay, the capital itself is built on new territory. Meanwhile, thus far, England pursues the even tenor of her course. Revolution shrinks from a metropolis which it cannot find one respectable malignant. It sinks at once into a vulgar burlesque. What a hundred thousand armed men could not do in Paris, has been effected in London by a few pocket truncheons. In the sister island two months' fanaticism have been blowing upon for a twelve-month, and have done their best to make Dublin a suburb of Paris. The bloody design proved as hollow as a mania's dream. So far revolution in this United Kingdom; and so will it fare as long as the legislature anticipates its demands."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A truly melancholy occurrence, (says the Charleston Courier of the 10th instant) took place on our Rail-Road at an early hour yesterday morning, which was attended with loss of life. The engine "Buena Vista," to which was attached a train of freight cars, left Hamburg on her downward passage, but when in the vicinity of the 31 mile post, the engine exploded; and, we regret to add, her engineer, Mr. Geo. M. ARKOFF, Jr., his assistant, Mr. HENRY W. CAMMER, and a fireman, were killed by the explosion. We learn by a passenger on the road, that the bodies were horribly mangled, and the head of one of them entirely blown off. The explosion, he also informs us, was heard at a distance of two miles. The engine was blown into fragments, and a portion of the road where the accident occurred so much injured, as to impede altogether the passenger train of cars which left yesterday morning, and a transfer of the mail and passengers was made between the respective trains, and that one which left in the morning returned to the city between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Feeds have carried the Charter election of Mayor and City officers in the city of New Orleans. So we go.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Anticipated Revolution in Ireland.

TROOPS SENT INTO IRELAND.

FRANCE QUIET.

REVOLT IN AUSTRIA.

The U. S. steamship Washington arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 21st instant. She sailed from Southampton on the 7th ult., and brings nine days later news than received by the California. The news will be found highly interesting. We give such extracts as our space will admit of:—

Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a princess on March 18th.

The Hancote troops recognise the republic. The Queen of Spain has recognised the new government of France, with expressions of sympathy for the republic.

The Sarah Sands made the passage out in 14 days.

The ambassador of Sardinia has simply notified the new government that he is authorized, for the time being, to hold official relations with the republic.

The grand duchy of Hesse-Cassel has recognised the new republic. The duchy of Baden has also recognised the new government.

The French papers are filled with orders for parades, &c., of the national guards, which look just like announcements of the same kind in our own papers.

A telegraphic despatch from Brest says that the fleets of France uphold the new government.

Lord Clarendon—lord lieutenant of Ireland is spoken of as the successor of Lord John Russell.

Increase of Marines in the English Navy.—Anxious to have the ships-of-the-line as well armed and manned as possible, the admiralty have issued an order augmenting the force of marines to each ship for sea service.

The Havre Courier says that the latest news from Germany report that the liberals are every day making fresh progress in all the States of the confederation, with expressions of peace and good-will towards France.

News of the revolution in France was received by the London Times on the 19th inst.

St. Patrick's day passed off without any outbreak, but the suppression of the meeting on the 20th, the day before the sailing of the Washington, was believed without doubt to cause an insurrection.

The monster meeting in Dublin, which was mistakenly supposed to have been held on March 17th, was to have come off on the 20th.

The garrison was in arms, and government steamers were despatched from Portsmouth to Dublin, to assist in quelling the insurrection.

In the country on St. Patrick's day, parochial meetings were held, but no disturbance of any moment occurred. At Limerick, the tri-color was exhibited. It was reported that a collision had taken place at Limerick, between the Young Irelanders and the Orangemen.

The newspapers of Saturday the 18th, had not reached Dublin on Sunday.

DUBLIN, March 19. Perfect tranquility reigns over the city to-day, whatever may be the events which tomorrow's demonstration may produce. There is no patrolling of military or police, although they are all in readiness for any emergency, and posted in various localities, so as to meet effectively any insurrectionary movement that might arise. The following is from the correspondent of the Times of the 21st March:

DUBLIN, March 19. The open-air demonstration. The peace of the city is to be a second time jeopardized by the holding at the North-wall to-morrow of a monster demonstration in favor of the French revolution and the repeal of the legislative union.

This meeting has been got up under the auspices of the Irish war party, and is directly sanctioned by Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Mitchell, the Meaghers, and the other dangerous enthusiasts who dissent from the insidious and sneaking policy of the Conciliation Hall brigades, and openly, and in the teeth of the government reports, avow their determination to push matters to the last extremity, in the event of the Queen refusing to sever the link which binds the two countries together.

Subjoined is a copy of the proclamation issued this morning for the gathering of the physical force at the North-wall:

IRISHMEN, AROUSE! Every man is to attend the great monster meeting, to be held at the North-wall, to-morrow, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, to address the French people.

We, the undersigned, merchants, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of Dublin, request a meeting of our fellow-citizens, for the purpose of addressing the French people, to express our admiration of their heroic conduct, and our satisfaction at the recognition of the republic of France as a European power.

Also for the purpose of considering what constitutional steps should be recommended for the protection of the liberties and soil of this country, in any emergency to which the present state of European affairs may give rise.

And also to adopt a respectful address to her Majesty on the present state of this country, and on the necessity for an immediate repeal of the act of legislative union.

3,000 names are subscribed to this requisition.

Tickets for the platform to be had at the committee-rooms, from 2 to 8 o'clock this day.

P. B. BARRY, Sec'y.
P. R. DUNN, Sec'y.

Mr. Ferdinand Flocon, one of the members of the provisional government, is sick.

The provisional government issued a spirited and patriotic address to the people on the 19th of March, exhorting them to patience and tranquility.

The Bank of France has been permitted to suspend specie payments in consequence of heavy runs having been made upon her.

Genl. Cavaignac has assumed the government of Algeria, and proclaimed the republic.

The military force of France is increasing every day. The regular army has not been diminished; the national guard in and around Paris numbers 200,000 men; the *garde mobile*, with the new enrolments made since the revolution, cannot amount to less than 100,000.

The last are being armed and equipped with all possible rapidity, even in the face of extraordinary financial difficulties, that ought to induce the most rigid economy.

In this general disposition—or rather instinct—of the French people to fly to arms, lies the element of danger to the peace of the world. For what—against whom—is this enormous voice to be employed?

The following appeared in a second edition of the Morning Chronicle of yesterday:

PARIS, Sunday. In the Monitor of Sunday, a decree of the provisional government is published, by which the election of the officers of the national guards of Paris is postponed from the 25th of March to the 5th of April.

The Emperor of Austria has consented to the liberation of the press, and the establishment of a National Guard. The new minister in place of Metternich will be Count Kolourat.

The intelligence received this morning from Vienna, is of a most serious nature. A complete revolution has been effected in the Austrian capital. A conflict on the 13th, between the people, led by the students and citizens, and the military, has compelled Prince Metternich to fly. There has been blood shed on both sides, but the number of killed and wounded is not stated.

ITALY.—As soon as the news of the French revolution, and the subsequent proclamation of the republic, was known at Rome, an immense crowd of people proceeded with banners and music, to the Quirinal, where a deputation was chosen to present an address to the Pope, urging the necessity of immediately publishing a constitution "in harmony with the institutions of the other Italian States, and the efforts of the nation be turned to the maintenance of interior order and exterior independence."

The constitution was expected to be proclaimed at Rome on the 11th instant.

The same paper confirms the report that a political league has been formed between the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the King of Sardinia.

It is said that the Hungarian troops have been ordered to quit Lombardy, as they had exhibited a disposition to fraternize with the people. There were rumors that Milan was in open rebellion, and had been bombarded by the Austrians, but they were not credited.

GERMANY.—A revolution has taken place in Wurtemberg. A peasant's war has broken out in Germany. The horizon is red in many parts from incendiary fires. The castle of Neudorfstein, Oehringen, two signal stations, and the village of Neudorfstein, have been burnt to the ground. Nor have the bores respected the ancient castle of Jaxhausen, on the Jaxt, which for centuries has been in the possession of the Berlichingen family, and has been immortalized by Goethe by his description of his defence by iron-fisted Götze, who then headed the insurgent peasants against the imperial troops.

The village belonging to the castle of Assumthal, the family residence of the Barons of Ellrichshausen, and the castle of Schwaigen, the residence of Count Neipperg, son-in-law of the King of Wurtemberg, have been razed to the ground. The lives of the inhabitants have been spared; but an organized system of violence is being maintained in the castle in question were compelled to throw the archives into the flames with their own hands; and some men of education are evidently in the ranks of the peasants, as the devices of the Hohenlohes—*ex flammis oritur*—was ironically changed into *ex flammis moritur*. Two thousand men have been ordered, in haste, from Ludwigsburg and Heilbronn, to quell this insurrection.

FIVE DAYS LATER! From the Baltimore Sun, 10th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

5 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

Monster Meeting at Dublin.

ARREST OF THE IRISH LEADERS.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND QUIET.

Progress of the French Republic.

The steamer Hibernia, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 25th ult., arrived at New York on Saturday, the 25th inst. She sailed from Liverpool on the 25th, and at 11 o'clock she reached her wharf.

The guns of the steamer Hibernia were heard booming in the distance at 10 o'clock in the evening, which caused quite a stir in our city, and at 11 o'clock she reached her wharf.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 25th, and as the Washington brought dates from that port only to the 20th, her news is full five days later. She has made the passage in fifteen days.

The monster meeting at Dublin came off without disturbance, no interference having been made by the authorities. An address to France had been adopted as also a petition to the Queen of England for the repeal of the Union.

On the next day, Smith O'Brien, Meaghers, and Mitchell, were arrested for sedition, and put under heavy bonds to await their trial on the 17th of April. Great excitement existed at Dublin on account of the arrests.

Scotland was becoming more quiet. Riots have ceased in England, and all was quiet.

A number of failures have taken place on the Continent, and the French Republic is in a state of financial straits.

It is reported that the Provisional Government of France had determined to buy up all the Railroad lines, and pay in five per cent. rents.

as regarded that part of the empire, would seem to be removed. The whole country is said to be in a state of great enthusiasm, and the steady confidence and the practical good sense of the people have been shown to a remarkable extent in the uninterrupted fulfillment of their mercantile and monetary obligations.

All was quiet in Berlin on the 22d. The concessions granted by the King had been received with universal enthusiasm. His majesty, Frederick William, has published a decree, granting a general amnesty for political offences and misdemeanors against the late laws which regulated the press.

A republic has been proclaimed at Cracow, and 400 political prisoners were released—fifteen thousand insurgents under arms.

Republican principles constantly advancing in Germany, Denmark and Holland.

The King of Bavaria has abdicated. A new cabinet has been appointed in Austria. Great military preparations are making in Russia, but no outbreaks have as yet occurred.

An outbreak has taken place in Sardinia. A constitution has been published by the Pope. A successful insurrection broke out in Milan and Lombardy. The Austrian troops were entirely defeated.

The history of the present fortnight has witnessed the death of despotism in western Europe. Vienna has followed the example of Paris, and Metternich, like Guizot, has fled from the storm. He had fled, the Emperor, more discreet than Louis Philippe, remained—the popular monarch of a popular movement.

FROM SANTA FE.—News from Santa Fe to the 25th February has been received. A battle is reported to have taken place between Colonel Hall's regiment, stationed at El Paso, (about 800 men), and 4,000 Mexicans.

The American force has suffered a loss of 80 or 90 men, and Col. Hall was under the necessity of retreating before the Mexicans. On the reception of the above news Santa Fe, Gen. Price immediately ordered the whole of his disposable force to the relief of Col. Hall. We presume this is the same battle mentioned in our last paper as having been fought by Col. Bowles. The Santa Fe Republican, dated February 12, contains the following:—

"Santa Fe was in great excitement. It was reported that Urea was advancing upon El Paso with an army of from 6,000 to 10,000 men, by rapid marches. General Price immediately made preparations for marching with several bodies of troops to the relief of the place."

Mr. J. Abel arrived at Santa Fe on the 11th inst. and stated that there was a strong fight at that place. Large bodies of Mexicans were reported to be approaching Col. Hall was fortifying the town.

Genl. Price and staff left on the 8th. He will have, on arriving at El Paso, about 1,500 men under his command."

The Lexington (Mo.) Appeal, of the 21st, states that the letter and received the news of independence, announcing the arrival of an express from Santa Fe, with news of the defeat of Col. Hall, with a loss of 80 men.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival of the steamship Virginia at New Orleans, on the 6th instant, we have dates from Vera Cruz two days later than brought by the steamer New Orleans. The Picayune says that there had been no later arrival from the interior.

The impression is strengthened in Vera Cruz that the army was about to make a retrograde movement.

Col. Wilson, of the 1st Infantry, took command of the Department of Vera Cruz on the 25th. Major Lamotte of the same regiment acts temporarily as adjutant general.

The following is from the Free American of the 25th inst.:

NAVY.—The U. S. steamer of war Scorpion arrived in port yesterday evening from Laguna, in thirty hours, and reports that the war steamer Water Witch was to leave for this port. The steamer Mississippi, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Perry, arrived at Sacrificos in the evening. The commodore did not come to the city yesterday, but will probably visit us to-day.

We find nothing new in the El Notisico of Tampico, touching Mexican affairs. It has a story that Father Jarauna passed through Huejutla on the 23d ult., *incognito*. He was recognized, pursued, and taken. Upon being brought before magistrates, he said he was on his way to Queretaro, and took that route to avoid capture, as a price had been set upon his head by Gen. Scott. Here the story ends, and we presume the worthy padre, if it were he, pursued his journey unmolested.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—We learn from our Western exchanges, that the Editor of the Ashboro Herald, has sold that establishment to Mr. HENRY D. MACHEN, formerly of Newbern, N. C. Mr. MACHEN has long been connected with the press in the lower part of this State; and although he is not of our political faith, he has our best wishes for his individual prosperity.

MICHIGAN.—On the 28th March last, the Senate indefinitely postponed the Wilnot resolutions, passed by the lower House some two months ago.

GEORGE MANN has been elected to Congress in Mr. Adams's District in Massachusetts. His majority is 899.

CONNECTICUT.—The election in this State for Governor and Legislature, has resulted in favor of the Feeds, which secures two Federal U. S. Senators to Congress, one of which will take Senator Niles place.

News from Gibraltar.—*Effect of the French Revolution.*

Boston, April 5, 1848. Capt. Wellman, of the bark Prompt, from Messina, via Gibraltar, March 28, reports that he was ashore at Gibraltar on the evening of the 7th. There has been no mails from the Continent, and the steamers with the American letters has been twenty-one days. Fears were entertained that she had met with damage in the Bay of Biscay. Only a verbal report of the revolution in France had reached Gibraltar. Three French merchant vessels at anchor in Gibraltar bay, hung the effigy of Louis Philippe at their yard arms, and the French residents in that town were in the highest spirits at the change.

Look out for a Counterfeiter!—A friend in Albemarle, Stanly county, writes us as follows:—

"We were favored with a call from one of the many counterfeiterers who are travelling about the country. He is a man about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs 150 or 160 lbs., makes a very good appearance, and says his name is Franklin, a relative of the old Doctor's, but he must be very much altered. He came to our place the 31st ult., and stayed one night. He came to our store and bought a hat of one of our young men, and gave him a Twenty Dollar bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C.; but it being found to be counterfeit, he was pursued and overtaken, and gave other money for it. He also paid his bill to his Landlady in a Two Dollar bill on the Bank of the State of South Carolina, which is counterfeit. He left here in the direction of your place. It would be well to advise your friends of his progress."

Fayetteville Observer.

A Chance for the Girls.—Marriageable girls are wanted at Clarksville, Ark.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens, held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday the 11th of April, 1848, in consequence of the absence of the Magistrate of Police, Mr. J. A. TAYLOR, one of the Commissioners, was appointed Chairman, and JOHN C. MCRAE was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the proceedings of the previous meeting were read.

Mr. Geo. Davis, on the part of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to wait upon the citizens, reported as follows:

REPORT. The Committee beg leave to report, that with a good deal of labor they have performed the duty assigned them as well as they were able, and only regret that circumstances beyond their control have prevented their conclusions from being as satisfactory as they could have desired. They are here presented in a brief synopsis.

Having provided themselves with a list containing three columns, one for those in favor of a subscription on the part of the town, to the amount of \$100,000, another for those in favor of a subscription of \$50,000, and a third for those opposed to any such subscription; they addressed themselves personally to every person whom they could find, owning real estate, or voting and paying a poll tax within the limits of the town, and the following is the result: 51 persons declined signing either list, of whom 19 pay a poll tax only, and 32 represent real estate to the amount of \$188,150; 20 persons signed in opposition to any subscription on the part of the town, of whom 5 pay a poll tax only and 15 represent real estate to the amount of \$128,950; 19 signed in favor of a subscription of \$50,000, of whom 10 pay a poll tax only, and 9 represent \$67,855 worth of real estate; 415 signed in favor of a subscription of \$100,000, of whom 280 pay a poll tax only, 135 represent real estate to the amount of \$640,000.

It will thus be seen, that the proportion in numbers of those signing in favor of a subscription of \$100,000 to those in opposition to any subscription is more than 20 to 1, and the proportion of their real estate not quite 5 to 1.

The whole amount of real estate specified above, is \$1,021,255, which, deducted from \$1,267,750, the assessed value of all the real estate of the town, as appears from the new tax list, and a balance is left of \$246,495, of which the Committee can render no account, belonging to non-residents, absentees, minors, &c.

The Committee believe, from the proportions presented above, and from their own knowledge of the state of feeling on this subject in the community, derived from personal communication with almost every man and woman in it, interested in its welfare, that it would be a legitimate, nay, a very moderate assumption, to suppose that one half this amount, say \$123,247, is owned by persons favorable to a subscription of \$100,000, on the part of the town. They also feel fully warranted in saying, that more than half in numbers, and fully one half in the value of their real estate of those who refused to sign any list at all, are favorable to a similar subscription, but are prevented from signing to that effect by peculiar reasons, of which a variety were stated to the Committee.

These data, if taken as a *moral certainty*, in addition to the mathematical certainty set forth above, the value of real estate in favor of a subscription of \$100,000 at \$555,225, or more than two thirds of the whole real estate of the town, without counting the sum of \$67,855, mentioned above as signed in favor of a subscription of \$50,000; and of these last, the Committee believe that all would infinitely prefer a subscription of \$100,000, to the failure of the projected scheme.

The Committee beg leave to congratulate the meeting on the great degree of unanimity, prevailing on this subject. The fact that in this whole community but 20 persons, owning a very little more than one-tenth part of the real estate of the town can be found, who will sign in opposition to a corporate subscription in favor of a liberal scheme of internal improvement, is well calculated to excite the wonder of all, and to inspire the friends of this great enterprise with fresh vigor, and renewed hopes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. G. FARSELY, Committee.
O. R. WOOD, Committee.
Geo. Davis,

On motion: Resolved, That the report of the Committee be received, and the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Committee for their zeal and attention.

On motion of Col. MCRAE: Resolved, That in view of the facts set forth in the report of the Committee, enclosing a communication from the

